

WASHINGTON.
"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,
our Country."
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838.
OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and
Council of the Native American Association of the United
States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the
different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary
Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.
I am also instructed to call your attention to the neces-
sity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies
as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials
to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the en-
suing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of natural-
ization.

Your fellow-countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT,
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am.
Association of the U. S., Wash. City

Our friend, Mr. HENRY J. BRENT, having engaged in
other duties which have made it necessary for him to
withdraw, unwillingly on his part, and with regret on
ours, from the editorship of this paper, the supervision of
that department has been assigned to the Recording Sec-
retary, Dr. THOMAS D. JONES, until the appointment of
a permanent editor shall be made.

Reflecting upon the brilliant career of our predecessor,
we were struck with the coarse ribaldry and abuse to
which he has been at various times exposed, both in his
private and public character, because he has had the cou-
rage and resolution to assume the high and responsible
situation to which we have been elevated. We shall
imitate the independent and fearless course he has
adopted and adhered to so long, and fixing our eyes upon
our country's good, shall not be deterred through personal
motives from doing our duty to the Association under
whose auspices we at present act. We tell our oppo-
nents, once for all, that it is alike silly and unjust, for
them to expect to shackle the freedom of the press, or
control native Americans in the bold and frank avowal
of their opinions, whenever it pleases them so to declare
them. Every foul slander and misrepresentation will
eventually recoil upon the venal or vicious persons who
first originated them, and amidst the storms and excite-
ment of the political crusade our cause will finally
emerge pure and uninjured, like gold from the crucible.
We pledge ourselves, so far as lies within our power, to
be single-minded and single-hearted in the great under-
taking; and whilst aware of the responsibility and labor-
ious duties we assume with the editorial conduct of this
paper, can but indulge in the hope that our zeal and at-
tention may be accepted as substitutes for talent and ex-
perience. In the management of the 'Native,' it shall
be our study to respect, so far as reason and duty will
allow, the opinions of others, but shall never permit
either threat or temptation to drive us from the exalted
stand we have taken as the independent editor of an in-
dependent American print. Entertaining the opinion, in
common with the rest of our brethren, that the exaspe-
ration of the foreign population in this country, will cool
as they become wiser and more discreet, it shall be our
care to leave them no excuse for falsehood or miscon-
struction, by holding up the native banner so that all eyes
may read the words thereon inscribed, and all minds may
understand the good and holy objects we have in view.
For the present, whenever accusation comes from respect-
able quarters, we hold ourselves ready to answer and
explain; when slander reaches our ears, we are prepared
to despise it and its author—when threats are howled,
we are ready to defend our person, and character, as the
circumstances of the case may require. In a word, whilst
we can be but inwardly gratified at the violence and exas-
peration of our foes, since public sympathy and approbation
will thereby be won for the cause, and the mad and
unjustifiable conduct of the foreigner recoil with
threefold retribution on his own head, we here openly record
our solemn determination to carry out, to the best of our
feeble abilities, the bold and manly principles of our
gifted predecessor, depending for support and protection,
upon our own resources, the aid and guardianship of the
laws, and the countenance and approbation of our Asso-
ciation.

Our predecessor has handed us an epistle from an angry
correspondent who signs himself *Stubbs* or *Scrubbs*, or
Saubbs, or some such queer appellation, (for we are no
adepts in deciphering such outlandish chirography,) com-
plaining bitterly of some sort of notice which *he* thinks
has been taken of him in this paper; and who appears to
be exceedingly ambitious to become 'elaborated' [query,
silly-pated] by exhibiting himself at full length in the
columns of the Native American. Now we do not think
that it would be to his advantage to be drawn from his ob-
scurity, and therefore shall not gratify his longing desires
at present. We believe our petulant correspondent is
one of those *imported patriots* to whom the prudent policy
of our rulers has confided the custody of the foreign cor-
respondence and *secret archives* of the Government, at a
salary of some sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars per
annum—a post obtained at the sacrifice of a native in-
cumbent. It is not our wish to be drawn into any con-
troversy with this foreign gentleman, maugre all his mod-
est pretensions to 'respectability'; but we admonish him
to be more discreet in his future communications, else we
may be provoked to scrub him off in a way that may not
be altogether agreeable. It is not amiss, however, to say
here, that the article complained of, was not, as malicious-
ly taken for granted, written by the late editor, or its
allusions understood by him, but was communicated by
one of our respectable correspondents.

By the way, referring to Johnson's Dictionary, we find
"Stub"—a block of wood. Does the name indicate the
quality of our testy correspondent's head?

AN EDITORIAL PECCADILLO.
Deeming that the courtesy which ought to be preserved
by one editor to another, has been infringed and violated
by our cotemporary, the Madisonian, in the case of a se-
lection made from, but not credited to, this paper, we
take this early opportunity of giving its conductor a piece
of our mind on the subject. We think it is not to
the credit of that journal that it should extract from the
"Glances at Congress," first published in our columns,
and which have been so deservedly admired, without stat-
ing from whence the selection was made. It would be
more agreeable, both to the author of the Glances and to
ourselves, that either the 'amende honorable' should be
promptly made, or that for the future the Madisonian
should refrain from quoting any of our original matter
without crediting us for the same. If any thing in our
columns be worth the transferring, it assuredly is worth
being credited; and if other prints are afraid to mention
our names, through fear of aiding us or committing them-
selves, it were much better that they have nothing to do
with us, either openly or indirectly.

The various reports concerning the Indian war in Flo-
rida are not only unsatisfactory, but contradictory. For
ourselves, we do not think there is any reason to expect
a cessation of hostilities soon. Indeed, we think the
present indications decidedly unfavorable.

We have received the valuable communication of
"A Citizen," and are sorry that a press of matter pre-
vents its insertion in this number. It shall be transferred
to our next.

PROFESSOR ESPY ON METEOROLOGY.
Professor Esby of Philadelphia, whose scientific attain-
ments are too well known to need a puff from us or any
of our editorial brethren, having announced, through the
columns of the Intelligencer, his intention to lecture upon
Meteorology, we attended in the Hall of Representatives
as one of his numerous auditors.
Mr. E., in the course of his remarks, gave us some
most interesting information in relation to a science
which, from its intrinsic merits and its effects, ought to
attract more general study and attention than it does.
He explained the theory of winds, storms, tornadoes,
&c.—their causes, shape, course and phenomena, in that
plain and clear style which is so becoming and necessary
in a public instructor who seeks to convince and instruct
the minds of his hearers and dismiss them satisfied with
the lecturer and really instructed by his discourse. Con-
vinced as we ourselves are, and as all reflecting men
should be, of the importance of gaining a clear and dis-
tinct knowledge of this interesting branch of the exact
sciences, we deem it now the fit time and place to say a
few words upon the subject.
It is by mastering the secrets of nature, and explaining
the apparently mysterious phenomena of its operation,
that men, who have devoted themselves to the acquisition
of knowledge, either as theoretical or practical students and
observers of natural causes and effects, have been able to
shed light upon what was originally obscure and start-
ling, and to direct those phenomena to practical benefit
for the human race. Among these objects of scientific
study and observation, no one branch in modern times
has rivited more the attention of natural philosophers than
that of Meteorology. Divided into numerous heads and
departments, the science is so vast and absorbing, that to
arrive at any thing like truth and precision, the undivided
attention of its professors is demanded. Unlike many of
the exact branches of human knowledge, its elucidation
and application to practical purposes, concerns directly
all classes of society; and as all are interested in the state
and changes of the atmosphere, so does its study become
most necessary and expedient. In the case of Professor
Esby, who is yet in the summer of his days, his present
experience and knowledge are the result of many years'
intense and exclusive study and observation, and the ap-
parent perfection to which, by original genius and lauda-
ble industry, he has arrived, is alike flattering to him and
creditable to his native country. We did not, it must be
confessed, hear or see enough of the Professor, to author-
ize too minute or general an eulogy, but we do not hesi-
tate publicly to bear witness, so far as our word will go,
to the interest and importance of the science to which
he has so wisely turned his attention, and the happy
style of delivery which he has attained.
We hope that his sojourn amongst us will be lengthen-
ed, and that public approbation will reward his labors,
talents and observation.

MR. CATLIN AND HIS "INDIAN GALLERY."
We attended, during the course of the last week, the
lectures of Mr. George Catlin upon the Indian character,
geography, habits, &c., and were both highly pleased
and instructed by the accounts given us of his adventures
and knowledge, the result of a long experience and so-
journ among the wild tribes of the Far West, and the
interesting, and so far as we could then judge, well ex-
ecuted portraits of Indian braves and squaws, and land-
scapes descriptive of the Buffalo Hunting, &c. &c. Mr.
C.'s reputation is so well established as an artist of fine
ability and talents, and particularly as a faithful deline-
ator of things and men among the savage but gallant ab-
origines, that we shall not now enlarge into an eulogium
upon his particular merits and recommendations. We
may however, in this place, bear witness to the quantity
and quality of the collections in costume, weapons, &c.,
&c., made by the artist in his travels beyond the Mis-
sissippi; and assure those who have not yet taken ad-
vantage of the exhibition, that they have denied them-
selves an interesting spectacle and a rich treat for the mind.
There is something so novel and attractive in the history
of the Indian tribes of our country, and peculiarly so when
delivered in a conversational and familiar style, and illus-
trated by an exhibition of portraits of distinguished char-
acters, of costume, implements and weapons, that we
were not at all surprised in finding the lectures instruct-
ive and entertaining in the highest degree. We wish
Mr. Catlin could be prevailed upon to remain a little
longer among us, for if he has but a little patience the
public will patronize him more than he has as yet
done, when his presence here is more generally known.
We wish, also, for the gratification and information of
the community, that Mr. C. would open rooms for the
daily exhibition of his curiosities and paintings, as it is
utterly impossible to understand or appreciate them suffi-
ciently when they are kept before the eye so briefly as
at the Theatre last week, and consequently little or no
time, from the necessity of the case, is allowed to the
gentlemen and ladies then present to enjoy or examine
them to their satisfaction. If the Indian artist sees this
notice, before it be too late, we hope he will take our
advice, and as he will be aware of our admiration of his
talents and industry, and our wishes for his future prospe-
rity. Thus do we hail and cheer the Native Artist.

TO BE READ AND IMITATED.
If all Natives would imitate the practical patriotism of
our profitable correspondent, the cause could not fail of
being speedily strengthened, through its official print,
beyond the reach of the insolent alien and the misguided
naturalized citizen.—Ed. Native American.

To the Editor of the Native American.
SIR: I enclose ten dollars towards the support
of the cause you advocate—the establishment of
a national character, and the relief of our coun-
trymen from the influence of the low and parasiti-
cal foreigner.
J. W. S.

In France the rascals cut off the two surfaces of their
five francs, and then stick them on to a base basis. Much
labor and much rascality.

At a late Loco-Foco meeting in New York, one of the
leaders of the party, it is said, had a telescope, which he
fixed towards the several speakers, thinking, that by
bringing them nearer, he would be able to hear them
more distinctly.—N. O. True American.

RULERS AND PEOPLE.—Both rise from a common
source, as the root and top of a plant spring from the
same point in the seed; and though one grows downward
and the other upward, both are nourished from the same
material; and when separated, both die—but the top first.

There is no man so bad that he has not some good
quality in his composition, and none so just that he is
not, in some respects, faulty; for this reason no man should
be considered wholly beneath our consideration, or worthy
of our unqualified admiration.

We meet every day with two distinct classes of per-
sons—those who think well and those who think ill of
their neighbors. The rule to judge them is the fol-
lowing: "A man has generally the good or ill qualities
he attributes to mankind."

There is no saying shocks me so much as that which
I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass
his time. It would have been but ill spoken by Methu-
salah in the ninth hundred and sixty-ninth year of his
life.—Cruelty.

VERY PROPER.—The following (says the New York
Daily Whig) is an extract of a letter from a soldier in the
Florida army to his wife in this city:
"Do send me some New York papers, as I am particu-
larly anxious to know what we are doing here."

An exchange mentions the marriage of a Mr. John
Sweet with Miss Anne Sore. It is possible they mean to
set up the lemonade business.

It is with feelings of pleasure we transfer to
our columns the following from the "Native
American Citizen," Brooklyn, New York:—
GREAT NATIVE AMERICAN MEETING.

At a Meeting of Native Americans, in favor
of an alteration of the Naturalization Laws, held
at Smith's Hotel, Fulton street, Brooklyn, on
the evening of the 7th instant, George Hall
was chosen President, John Naylor, Daniel
Wright, Cornelius Bergen, and R. Telford,
Vice Presidents, and Moses Van Buren and
Nicholas R. Van Brunt, Secretaries.

The following resolutions presented by F. G.
Fissh, were unanimously adopted:
Whereas one of the most frequently-urged ob-
jections to the Federal administration of John
Adams, by the Democratic party of '98 and
1800, was, that it discovered a predilection for
a Standing Army; and whereas the Democratic
administration of James Madison was assailed
with the same reproach by the Federal party of
that day; and whereas during the administra-
tion of James Monroe, when the political ele-
ments were for a time hushed, and men thought
and reasoned calmly and dispassionately on the
subjects presented to them, all parties concurred
in the propriety of placing the standing mili-
tary force of the country upon the lowest pos-
sible scale; and whereas the American People, in
these and other instances, have evinced a
very natural and commendable jealousy of a
Standing Army, even when composed of *Ameri-
can Citizens*—Therefore,

Resolved, That the recent enlistment, by or-
der of the Government, of a Corps of *aliens*,
(Hessians) with alien officers, ignorant alike of
our discipline and our language, to be employ-
ed in the Florida war, is an act deserving of the
reprobation of every American.

Resolved, That the resolution recently intro-
duced into the Senate of the United States, by
Mr. Allen, of Ohio, directing an inquiry into the
expediency of admitting to all the rights of citi-
zenship, those foreigners who may signify a
willingness to enter the Army, involves a prin-
ciple of the most dangerous character—inasm-
much, as soldiers and citizens so made, would,
whether in the one capacity or the other, feel
none of that wholesome responsibility which
attaches to those who have a "local habitation
and a name" in the country, and would be mere
instruments to execute the will of the master
that employed, or the demagogue that flattered,
them.

Resolved, That these indications of a desire
to convert aliens into mercenary soldiers, and
these again into equally mercenary citizens,
united to the persevering determination to place
the national revenues entirely and absolutely
within the Executive control, sufficiently show
that the mantle of *Democracy* may be used to
cover the grossest usurpation—and that, as in
the recent case, a flag of truce, while holding
out the exterior of friendship, it may cover the
basest treachery.

Resolved, That we will therefore oppose, with
all the power and influence we possess, every at-
tempt to employ alien foreigners in the military
service of the United States, and every attempt
to give a more mercenary character to the Ar-
my than naturally and inseparably attaches to it.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly con-
demn the organization of independent militia
corps, composed in whole or in part of aliens,
as in the instance of the Montgomery Guards
at Boston, considering every such organization
as an encroachment upon the privilege, and a
mockery of the dignity, of the citizen soldier.

Resolved, That, in view of the great—and
most probably prolonged—struggle, which is
yet to ensue, before the Naturalization Law
shall be repealed, or so altered as to be compati-
ble with the safety of our institutions, particu-
larly as the object cannot, in the nature of things,
be accomplished by either the one or the other
of the great contending parties of the day, we
deem it indispensable that the NATIVE AMER-
ICAN FLAG be kept unfurled, and that the orga-
nization which erected it, be persevered in, until
Native Americans shall exercise ENTIRE control
in their political affairs.

The meeting then adjourned.
GEORGE HALL, President.
JOHN NAYLOR,
DANIEL WRIGHT,
CORNELIUS BERGEN,
R. TELFORD,
MOSES VAN BUREN,
NICH. R. VAN BRUNT, } V. Presdis.
Secretaries.

The Ninth Ward, for two years past, has
been swindled out of its rightful representation
in the Board, by the introduction of Sleepers,
and by other foul means. The foreign party
admitted that they carried the election by com-
pelling law Irishmen to take out Naturalization
papers. Why is not the oath administered at the
Poll in such a way as to detect those who
have obtained their papers improperly? If this
cannot be done, it is a farce to require natural-
ization papers at all.—Ibid.

How many law foreigners have been
manufactured into American Citizens within the
last few days? Enough to nullify the votes of
fifty Native Americans.—Ibid.

We give below a most startling sample of the
kind of emigrants we receive from abroad. In
quoting it, we can hardly control our disgust and
indignation, and are surprised and grieved that
the Native Press has not spoken forth its repro-
bation of this and similar cases of foul and dis-
graceful perjury and corruption on the part of
aliens and foreigners in the late election at New
York.—Ed. N. AM.

ELECTION IN NEW YORK.
As a specimen of the arts and frauds resorted to
in New York to influence the late election, we
copy the following from the papers of that city:
City and County of New York, ss.—Edmund
Burke, of the City of New York, residing
at No. 219 in Broome street, in the said city,
being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that on
the evening of Tuesday, the 10th day of April, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and thirty eight, Aaron Clark, the present Mayor
of the City of New York, then being in and
upon the above stated premises, offered to this
deponent, that if he, deponent, would vote his
said Clark's ticket at the present election, he
said Aaron Clark, would give deponent for so
doing, one quarter's rent for the part of said pre-
mises hired by deponent from him, amounting to
the sum of twenty-five dollars.

EDMUND BURKE,
219 Broome street.
Sworn this 11th day of April, 1838, before
me,
ANDREW WARNER,
Com. of Deeds.

As soon as the Mayor was advised of this dis-
graceful proceeding, he caused a warrant to be
issued against Burke, and in the meantime made
the following affidavit, which was last night read
to the assembled multitude at Masonic Hall:
City and County of New York, ss.—Aaron
Clark, Mayor of the City of New York, being
duly sworn, doth depose and say, that every part
of the above affidavit of Edmund Burke, is false
in every particular; and this deponent farther says,
that he never knew such a man as Edmund
Burke, and that he never held any such conver-
sation as is stated by Burke; that he, this depo-
nent, never had any interest whatever in any prop-
erty or premises in Broome street; and that he,
this deponent, has not been in or near any private
dwelling in Broome street for several weeks.

AARON CLARK.
Sworn before me this 11th day of April, 1838.
Signed, John M. Bloodgood.
Burke having been arrested and brought to the
Police Office, utterly denied any knowledge of
the transaction, and promptly offered to refute it
by giving a counter affidavit, which was accord-
ingly taken, and is as follows:
City and County of New York, ss.—Edmund
Burke being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he
resides at No. 219 Broome street, and is a
grate setter, by profession, and that he has a
sign over his door expressive of his name and bu-
siness, and that he has heard, with surprise, the
affidavit purporting to have been signed and
sworn to by him, which is hereunto annexed, re-
lating to a conversation purporting to have taken
place between himself and Aaron Clark, Mayor
of the City of New York, and that the deponent
never saw or heard of said affidavit until shown to
him in the Police Office on his arrest, and that
said affidavit, so far as it relates to having come
from him, is false and untrue in all its parts. De-
ponent farther says, that his apartments are hired
from Wm. McCool, of the said premises, that he
pays for said apartments the yearly rent of fifty-
two dollars, that this deponent had never, to his
knowledge, seen Mr. Clark, before seeing him in
the Police Office this evening, on being arrested
by officers Sparks, Homan, and Gilbert F. Hays.
Deponent farther says, that he is not yet natural-
ized, and never has voted nor been solicited to
vote at any election; and farther says, that he
never has sworn to any written or verbal affidavit
in this country, except his declaration of intention
of becoming a citizen. Deponent farther says,
that he has no knowledge of any person of his
name, residing in or near his neighborhood.

Edmund Burke, 219 Broome st.
Sworn before me, April 11, 1838.
JOHN M. BLOODGOOD.
Mr. Warner, the commissioner before whom
the slanderous affidavit had been taken, having
been sent for, stated he could not be certain as to
the identity of the person who made the affidavit
before him, but believes that Burke, the person
then present, was the man—that the party swear-
ing was brought to him by Mr. James T. Brady,
and that he administered the oath without exam-
ining the contents of the affidavit.
Mr. Brady was then sent for, who promptly
made oath that Burke, who was then present, was
the same individual who had made the affidavit be-
fore Mr. Warner, and that said affidavit was in the
handwriting of James B. Cheys! Burke was
thereupon committed, and has since confessed
that he is the person who made the original af-
fidavit, and that he was persuaded to do so by two
persons unknown to him!

Forget not, in all your plans and operations, that there
are two worlds—the present and the future.
The diseases of the body may be looked upon as so
many outlets through which the soul finds its way to
eternity.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says that the ex-
pense of printing (including that for translations)
for the Reform Convention, amounts to one mil-
lion five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Public
are respectfully informed that Mr. WARD has
made an arrangement for the production of the
Grand Opera of LA BAYADERE, Or, The Maid of
Cashmere, in which the highly celebrated, beautiful, gra-
cious, and accomplished Danseuse, Mademoiselle AUGUS-
TA, will appear, at the above named establishment, early
in May, assisted by celebrated OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
and the talented Mademoiselle ANGELICA, with a Corps
de Ballet of twelve Ladies.
In consequence of this engagement and the heavy pre-
parations necessarily attendant upon such a splendid pro-
duction, added to other circumstances, Mr. Ward is ob-
liged to relinquish the idea of fitting up the Theatre for
Fancy and May Balls, and deems it necessary to give this
early information to the Washington Public.
April 21—14.

G. W. DONN & CO. Have received, per the schooner
Edward Vincent, from the manufacturers at New-
ark, an assortment of Scroll Lockers, High and Low
Scroll, Nursery and Fancy Cane and Rush-seat Parlour
Chairs, Copal Varnish, Japan and extra Varnish Brushes;
which, together with their assortment of Furniture man-
ufactured at their establishment on Pennsylvania Avenue,
near the Railroad, consisting of French and High Post
Bedssteads, Wardrobes, Sofas, Columns, Side, Breakfast,
Dining, Centre, Card, Writing and Work Tables; Ladies'
Cabinets, Dressing, Golumn and Plain Bureaus; Side-
boards, Plush and Haircloth Rocker and Parlour Mahog-
any and French Pattern Chairs, Mahogany and Paper
Cases and Tables; Portable Desks on feet, &c. &c. &c.;
all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
Furniture repaired and exchanged.
Funerals attended to. Ap. 21—31.

CONSUMPTION!
DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS have, from
their extraordinary success in giving instant relief,
and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of
Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the
Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shiverings that
precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become
one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought
after from every part of the country, on account of the
astonishing success which has attended their administra-
tion in the above complaints, frequently curing the most
obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief,
after every other remedy has failed, and persons had
given themselves up in despair of a cure!
They have been known to cure persons supposed to be
far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appear-
ance of approaching dissolution.
And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills,
even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings
of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and
weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never ex-
pected to enjoy.
The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respi-
ration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable
rest.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.
"Although (says a person speaking of these Pills)
my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity,
for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs),
which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining
her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds
nothing gives her the relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!
—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving
her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hun-
dreds of thousands. The relief which these Pills, in
truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many,
and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their
comfort, and almost to their existence!
"A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentle-
man in the country observed to him, he had reason to be-
lieve the use of these Pills had been the means of saving
his life.
Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills
50 cents.
Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at
TODD'S Drug Store. April 14

NATIONAL THEATRE,
WASHINGTON.
ONE NIGHT MORE!
Being for the Benefit of
MR. KNIGHT; and most positively the LAST
NIGHT.

Mr. PORTER, the Kentucky Giant, 7 feet 9
inches high! Major STEVENS the celebrated and
most perfect formed Dwarf, 40 inches high! and
Miss GANNON, the Juvenile Prodigy! having
kindly volunteered their valuable aid on this oc-
casion, will appear.

On SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, will be performed
a New Drama, in 1 Act, written expressly for Mr.
Porter, and received in New York, Philadelphia and
Boston with unbounded applause, entitled
LILLIPUTIANS IN KENTUCKY.

Nathan Small, (a half-grown Kentucky Hunter,) Mr. PORTER,
Lord Magnifico, (a banished Nobleman from Lilliput,) Maj. Stevens,
Lady Magnifico, (his wife,) Miss Gannon,
Patience, (Kentucky Country Girls,) Mrs. Groves;
Rose, Miss Cross,
Nimrod, (a crack-brained Kentuckian,) Mr. McCouchy.

After which Mr. E. B. CLEMENS, will sing the comi-
negro extravaganza of
"SUCH A GITTING UP STAIRS."

After which the laughable Burletta of
BOMBASTES FURIOSO:
King Artaxomines, Mr. Porter,
Bombastes, Maj. Stevens,
Fusbos, Mr. Knight.

With songs of
"Hope told a flattering tale," and "My lodging is in
Maiden Lane," Mrs. Groves;
Distaffina, (with a song,) Miss Gannon.

During the Evening,
A HIGHLAND FLING, Miss Gannon.

The whole to conclude with the New Drama in one Act,
entitled
GULLIVER IN LILLIPUT.

In the course of the Piece,
Grand Procession of the Lilliputian Army!
With a Bombardment from the
Forts of Lilliput!!!

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Performance to commence
at 8 precisely.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S
Improved Compound

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or Kings Evil, Obsolete eruptions of the
Chronic Rheumatism, skin,
Syphilitic and Mercurial Ulcers, Sores,
Diseases, Pains in the Bones,
White Swellings, General Debility,
And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines.
This Extract is prepared from an improved formula,
sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and
is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and con-
venient preparations in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit,
under the guidance and direction of a physician.
Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington
City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.
The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous ar-
ticles are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for
fever and ague.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CURENS,
AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stric-
tures, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual
worm-destroying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND KIDNEY TOOTH ACHÉ
DROPS.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARBAGEN, a
safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs,
colds, asthma, &c.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND KIDNEY TOOTH WASH, for
arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases
of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserv-
ing them in a healthy condition.

HOWARD'S KIDNEY TOOTH PASTE.
DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the
cure of coughs, colds, &c.

HOWARD'S INDELEIBLE INK.
HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.
HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for remov-
ing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.
HOWARD'S CHRYSTAL CEMENT, for mending broken
glass, china, earthenware, &c.

HOWARD'S ISSUE OINTMENT, for keeping open issues
and blisters.
HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and deli-
cious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.
HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.
HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.
HOWARD'S HONEY WATER.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.

April 14.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted
with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy,
Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when
the bones are affected, White Swellings; Violent Eruptions,
after measles, Scoury, Foul Festering Eruptions,
Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Scald
Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taint, when Mercury has failed,
and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood
and humors—are assured that Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops
continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of
these complaints. In proof of which read the following
remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:

Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did
not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up,
(after resisting every other application for 12 years!)
Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had
given up all hope of relief."

Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person
taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest
advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is
doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching
him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were
pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could
procure affording them permanent relief, until they had
made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic.
Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For sale by
March 24. S. J. TODD,
Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S Improved Compound
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Scro-
fula, or King's Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic
and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, Obsolete
Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcerous Sores, Pains in the
Bones, General Debility, and all Diseases requiring the
aid of alterative Medicines.

The Extract is prepared from an improved formula,
sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and
is decidedly the most active, efficacious, and conven-
ient preparation in use.

Mercury is only added when regularly prescribed.
It should be used, where circumstances will admit,
under the guidance and direction of a physician.